femoral condyle 704 by an amount D. In addition, the trochlea would be deeper as well. A slight resection, of 10 millimeters, could be performed to that thickness of metal medially. Less metal would be restored laterally, on the order of 8 millimeters, for example, and the trochlea then correspond as well.

Replace the paragraph on page 8, lines 7-13 with the following:

Using this approach, one would also have to make alterations to the tibial surface. This could be accomplished in several ways. One could have the metal 800 thicker, as seen in Figure 8A, in which case the insert 802, typically polyethylene, would remain symmetric. Alternatively, the metal could be made symmetric, with the spacer 806 also being made thicker by the distance D, as seen in Figure 8B. This would correct for any incongruity with respect to the extension gap, while still allowing for appropriate mechanics of the patella femoral joint.

Replace the paragraph on page 8, lines 14-21 with the following:

By way of review, Figure 9A represents, once again, the current situation involving symmetric medial and lateral condyles and the corresponding trochlea. According to the invention, the trochlea depths, which are represented by D and D' would change for a given size. As such, when the size gets larger, such as size B in the drawing of Figure 9B, the distance between the distal portions of both condyles and the trochlea remains the same. However, according to the invention, as the size of implant increases, the depth of the trochlea increases correspondingly so as to optimize the patella femoral mechanics.

Replace the paragraph on page 9, lines 1-17 with the following:

Figure 10 illustrates, from an oblique perspective, an embodiment of the invention including a medial-lateral slide enabling referencing to take place between either condyle or the trochlear region. The device includes a fixture 102 that rides on an intermedullary rod 104 including a groove 106 which receives a medial-lateral slide 110. The slide 110 further includes a slidable member 112, adjustable longitudinally in a manner generally parallel to the rod 104, including a referencing surface 114 and an angled member 116, including a cutting guide 120, which moves on the member 116, the member 116 further including calibrations 122 indicative of cutting depth. Note that the angled member 116 is not slidingly attached to the rod 112, but is rigidly attached thereto, such that as the assembly including rod and reference surface 114 moves longitudinally with respect to the bone, the member 116 moves therewith. In operation, the assembly containing rod 112, surface 114, member 116 and cutting block 120 may be moved medial to lateral, enabling the surface 114 to reference either condyle or the trochlear region of the bone 100. Having selected the reference point, the block 120 may be moved along member 116, taking note of the markings 122 which will be indicative of cutting depth. Upon selecting a desired cutting depth, one or more of the slots 124 may be used to resect either or both of the condyles, as the case may be, to install implant 200.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please replace current claim 12 with the following:

12. (Twice Amended) Apparatus for resecting a distal femur having prominent and non-prominent condyles separated by a trochlear region, comprising:

a fixture including a movable member which references one of a non-prominent condyle or